## THISTLE MEN SQUEALING.

THEY BEGIN TO REALIZE THE IMPORT OF VOLUNTEER'S VICTORY.

Management and the Interference of the Fiotilla of Excursion Boats-A

New York, Sept. 28,-The Thistle rides at her accustomed anchorage off Tompkins-ville this morning under the protective eye of her big tender, the Mohican. On deck Mr. Bell, Mr. Hilliard, and Sailmaker Ratsey sat reading the graphic stories of yester-day's race, when a reporter boarded the Scotch cuttur this morning.
"We're all as comfortable as possible

under the circumstances," replied Mr. Hilliard to the reportorial greeting. "Yes, we are by no means despondent," put in Mr. Bell. "I'm just reading about the American boat. We were not near enough to see her, and I wanted to know what she

did."

"Have you decided to dock the Thistle?"

"There is nothing defiulte settled yet. It seems impossible to get a dock. Mr. Watson is in town now trying to arrange for it, but if he can't get a dock we'll have to go into the race without it."

"Do you think there is anything wrong with her bottom?"

"Do you think there is anything wrong with her bottom?"

"That I can't tell, of course. I'd like to see her out of the water just to know what also is like. It is possible that there may have been something wrong with the turpentine in the paint, and it may have bilatered and roughened her bottom."

"How do you account for the Thistle's defeat?"

"Well, in the first place, the Volunteer got the best of us at the start. That was fatal. Once she caught the breeze and put such a stretch of water between us as she did. I knew it was all up. Then there is a mystery about the way she worked. Why, she has done better under her try-sail."

"I would have bet all I had on the Thistle yesterday," suggested the reporter, "but takers for that kind of wagers were scare."

"Yes, so would we. Indeed I can't understand it."

"Yes, so would we. Indeed I can't understand it."

Capt. Barr feels the defeat of yesterday more than any one else does. Perhaps more blame than was absolutely necessary has been shouldered off on to him for letting the Volunteer get the wind away from him at the start. At any rate he is exceedingly despondent to-day and looks worn and baggard as though he had passed a sleepless night. None of the crew woke so cheerful as they did yesterday.

Commodore Clark complained of the recklessness of the steamboat captains in bunching around the racers.

"I was really frightened yesterday," he said, "and ordered the anchor of the Mohican dropped. The trouble with you Americans is that you get too easily excited and then grow reckless. I suppose there will not be any such crowd of boats at tomorrow's race as there was yesterday, but I hope those who are there will give the racers a wider berth."

Nothing will be done in the way of changing the sails of the Thistie, as they can be made. The only uncertainty in the minds of the Scotchmen seems to be as to the condition of her bottom.

Mr. Watson traveled everywhere about this city to-day in the bope of securing a dry dock for the Thistie, but without success. All are occupied by merchant marine vessels. The Thistie, as a consequence, renained at anchor all to-day off the Corinthan Yacht Club. Tompkinsville, Staten Island. Mr. Watson at 11:15 returned from his futile trip after a dry dock and reported his ill luck to Mr. Bell, the owner of the racer. A reporter boarded the Thistle at 11 o'clock and found Capt. Barr, her sailing master, on deck conversing with some visitors from the steam yacht Mohican, English cutters Galatea and Stranger, the American cutter Bedouin and the yaw! Cythera. Mr. Bell and Mr. Yorke, the secretary of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, came on deck shortly after, and Mr. Bell said: "Some of the morning papers say we are down-hearted over our defeat of yesterday's turn-out was no race, notwithstanding the reports in the papers. We had bad luck, miserable dated by a subsequent change of national defeat of yesterday. It is just the reverse. All on board here, even to that young lad forward there, are in a happy frame of mind. Yesterday's turn-out was no race, notwithstanding the reports in the papers. We had bad luck, miserable luck, I may say, and were not given a fair show. Organizary and were not given a fair show. Organizary and the standard of the secondary is a fair show of the accompanying excursion boats, I think I am justified in saying all I can say. The whole affair yesterday was a procession in which great extent through the actions of the accompanying excursion boats, I think I am
justified in saying all I can say. The whole
afiair yesterday was a procession in which
the Thistle played a very unimportant
part—that of being in the rear. At the
Narrows we were surrounded completely by
the hundreds of tug boats and steamboats
that were out. They hemmed us
in like a wail. They steamed to windward,
leeward, forward, and aft of us, kicking up
a great sea through which the Thistle had
to jump every other second—the wash was
awful. Every sea that struck our sides
sounded like the blows of a hammer. It
was all do e through the ignorance of the sounded like the blows of a hammer. It was all do e through the ignorance of the pilots in charge. I feel assured that they did not intentionally wish to harm us, but they did just the same. The passengers on the decks of the boats could have seen the race just as well a few cable lengths away, but, as Mr. Yorke remarked to me, all appeared to be analyses to get fight out to be analyses to get fight out to be a subject to the country of the same and the sa

as Mr. Yorke remarked to me, all appeared to be anxious to get right on top of us, in the hope, perhaps, of counting the buttons on our waistcoats or observing if we carried watch chains. They interrupted our passage so much at times that we could not see the Volunteer shead. I see one of the papers mention's the steamboat Sam Sloan as the chief oppressor. Well, she was no worse than several others, although I mest say the captain of her is either a fool or a knave. Yes, I know it's strong language, but 'tis true for all that.

The course over which we salled yesterday is the worst I ever saw. To call it a race course is like calling a man a horse. If I had my knowledge a year ago that it was

I had my knowledge a year ago that it was so bad, and that hundreds of excursion boats would kill our chances, the Thistie would not be in these waters now, nor would she be built. The exhibition was terrible. If any Englishman had an inten-tion of challenging for the cup he would econsider his intention after seeing the

reconsider his iniention after seeing the race of yesterday,
"I'll tell you one thing which may be a surprise. There is in this country now a gentleman of Scotland, who came here with the deliberate object of challenging for the cup in the event of the Thistie's defeat. The exhibition of yesterday sickened him, and now he won't challenge under other than specially prepared rules. Unless America announces to English yachtsmen that the races in fature will will be sailed that the races in future will will be sailed

that the races in future will will be salled cutside and that the excursion boats will be hept within bounds, there will be no other challenges for the trophy;

"The American people make a mistake when they say that we claim the Thistle to be invincible in a light wind. Yeaterday was not her weather. The American papers made that weather for her. I would much prefer to sail her when it is blowing half a gale. We have beaten everything in England in all kinds of weather. Yet, there is no question that that short pitch

in England in all kinds of weather. Yet, there is no question that that short pitch made shortly after the start yesterday was fatal to our chances. As has been my custom for years I made all the amateur sallors go below when the Thistle weat on the wind on a reach for Long Island. I set the good example by going down first. I therefore do not care to blums anybody for the error made through that short tack. I know, however, that Capt. Barr is not responsible. I understand Capt. Gibson, of the Gracie, who assisted Capt. Barr, advised that the reach be made. Capt. Gibson saw ruffled waters in under the Long Island shore. It looked like a calm off Staten Island. He went into stays in the hope of getting it. He did not keep the reach long strough, however, but went about before he succeeded in attracting the slant. The ceeeded in attracting the slant, The olunteer in the meantime was skimming toward Staten Island and luck seemed to in toward States issued as an ince segment to follow her, for she got extra good wind while we were becamed. She kept it all along and rapidly got a rood lead on us before the Narrowa were passed. It was simply impossible to

Ridge, with the Puritan about 200 yards in shore.

Mr. Burgess, when asked what he thought of yesterday's race, said: "Of course we were pleased; yes, more than pleased."
"Were you surprised at the Thistle in such light winds?"
"No." he said, "but I did not think we would leave her so far behind."
"What about to morrow's race?"
"Well, we expect to win."
"Do you think the Volunteer has the best chance in heavy weather?"
"In the race yesterday we seemed to gain all the time rather than lose."
"Did you luff?"
"Well, ves; at the start we had a little the best of the wind and were favored by the fact that the Thistle made across our bow towards Long Island. After that all through the race the favors of wind and tide were even.

REFUTING SLANDERS.

Gladstone's Critique on a Prejudiced

History. LONDON, Sept. 28.-Mr. Gladstone has a critique in the Nineteenth Century on "Ingram's History of the Irish Union." He says that the work is not a history at all; that it offers no inquiry into the graver charges against the authors of the union, and tha it does not show even a rudi-mentary knowledge of the leading facts of Irish affairs. Continuing, Mr. Gladstone says that he himself, after long striving to obtain an acquain-

Gladstone says that he himself, after iong striving to obtain an acquaintance with the experience of unhappy Ireland, now knows justenough to be aware that his knowledge of it is imperfect, and to have an inkling of the magnitude and complexity of the task of the Thucydides of the Irish union, who has not yet mounted above the horizon. An inquiry into facts presents unusual diliculties. The records of the Irish government for over thirty years before the union are kept secret. Further, there has been something approaching systematic extinction of documents by individuals concerned. The inference is that the history of the union is so black that it must be hidden from the eyes of men.

Mr. Gladstone proceeds to show that the charges of corruption brought against Lord Conwallis sent to the Duke of Portland, he says: "The stench of this shameful record is too foul for the public, even after two generations have passed away. Not only corruption, but flagrant initimidation and sayage repression were used to obtain the union. Cornwallis declared in July, 1709, that the forces in Ireland sufficed to preserve the peace, but not to meet a foreign invasion. What a picture of an unhappy country! A force of 125,000 men necessary to keep peace among a disarmed people of 4,500,000."

4,500,000."

He contends that the methods taken to promote the union stopped the tendency toward the growth of religious harmony, replaced the protestant clique in power, arrested the good dispositions of the Irish parliament, and reversed the balance of stresgth of parties by transferring British and castle influence to the union side. In order to sustain this policy religious passions were let loose, orangeism was fonnded to inflame those passions, and the party of United Irishmen was driven into disaffection and taught to depend upon foreign aid. Through the continuance of this system a reign of terror was established, and a portion of the people, preydously distinguished for loyalty, was driven into rebellion under circumstances which warrant the belief that such rebellion was fostered by the government in order to promote a system of feroclous repression. After the rebellion was repressed a system of intimidation was actively upheld by robbery, devastation, rape, torture, and murder, which were practiced continually, the government shielding the perpetrators. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone argues that the Irish parliament was not constitutionally competent to surrender its powers: that the opposition of the country at the time, as shown by the petition of 700,000 Irishmen, was never invalidated by a subsequent change of national opinion.

The Clyde yachtsmen are astounded at

shandoning all claims on payment of an

EX-CONSUL TILGHMAN ARRESTED. Benlin, Sept. 28.—Mr. Tilghman, for-merly American vice consul here, has been arrested on suspicion of having defrauded several American citizens, besides a num-

several American citizens, besides a number of German tradesmen.

The Polish language has been prohibited in Prussian Poland schools.

Crown Prince Frederick William is making a tour of the Italian lakes and may winter at Griers.

The official report of the frontier shooting case shows that the Frenchmen were on German soil when shot and refused to heed the calls of Kaufman who was on duty to protect against poachers. duty to protect against poachers.

TO REDUCE CUBAN DUTIES. \*Madrid, Sept. 28.—The Cuban duties on accessaries of life are to be greatly reduced.

A PERFECT GUN METAL.

Aluminum Bronze Meets Nearly Al the Reculrements. ANNAPOLIS, MD., Sept. 28 .- The United States naval institute will shortly issue ad-

vance copies of a paper by Alfred H. Cowles on aluminum bronze for heavy guns, which will be discussed at a meeting of the institute to be held at Annapolis on the 27th of October. Mr. Cowles claims that this metal approaches very nearly the requirements of a perfect gun metal. He argues that by either the Rodman or Deane process of casting, guns can be made of this alloy that will have a much higher tensite strength and duetility than the finest quality of mild steel forgings; that it would be impossible to burst a gun cast from this alloy with four times the powder pressure now used in the "built up" steel gun; and, finally, that the plants required for producing aiuminum bronze and casting grins therefrom would not require more than one-third as great an outlay asit is proposed to invest in plants for the construction of built-up guns, while not one quarter of the time will be necessary to build the aluminum plant and guns. Mr. Cowles also estimates that guns can be cast from aluminum bronze at 20 per cent. less cost than the forged guns of steel, while 60 per cent, of this cost will be capital stored away in the metal of the gun, which metal can be remeited and used over an indefinite number of times. The leading metallurgists and ordoance experts of the United States, Great Britain, France, Beigium, and Germany will be invited to discuss the paper. ments of a perfect gun metal. He argues

## THE TODD TELEPHONE.

A Company Organized to Manufacture

the Washington Invention. Indianapolis, Sept. 28 .- A telephone company, with a capital stock of \$10,000,-000, has been incorporated here. The company proposes to manufacture the tele-phone patented by Humbert L. Todd, of Washington, the place of business to be in this city. The directors, beside Mr. Todd, are Ashton Todd, of Newburg; Frank M. Trissel, of Noblesville; Thomas B. Ward, of Lafayette; Charles W. Adams, of Chicago, and E. J. Ellis, of Washington.

Gen. Latrobe for Mayor. Baltimone, Sept. 28.—Gen. F. C. Latrobe was to-day unanimously nominated as the Demo-cratic candidate for mayor. He has twice been elected to the same office.

overtake her; to do so we would have to get our boat out of the water and fly." Fill The yacht Volunteer rides at anchor off the Atlantic Yacht Club house at Bay Ridge, with the Puritan about 200 yards in

GREAT PARADEOFTHE GRAND ARMY AT ST. LOUIS. Phousands of Enthusiastic Veterans March in a Drenching Rain-The

Encampment Proper Opened-Com mander Pairchild's Annual Report to drop down steadily and with increased showers to-day. Everything was drenched,

and the arder of citizen and soldier dampand the ardor of cluzen and somer damp-ened. Thousands of veterans, after awaiting twenty-four hours in the rain to realize the promises of the signal service office for fair weather, started for home, yet there were many thousands left, and Grand Marshal Frier issued the order to prepare for a preside. parade. The order to fall in for parade was re

Frier issued the order to prepare for a parade.

The order to fall in for parade was received at the various camps and head-quarters shortly after 9 o'clock, and the men tumbled out of tent and room prepared for battle with the elments, armed with rubber coats and umbrellas, trousers rolled up, and mind set to give St. Louis the promised procession, if not in overwhelming numbers, at least with enough to make a good showing of their appreciation of the city's efforts to gntertain. Shortly before 11 o'clock the column was formed, and Grand Marshal Grier ordered the escort of mounted police forward. Then followed the grand marshal, with his chief of staff, Gen. A. J. Smith, and aids; Logan Post, of St. Louis, mounted, and Springfield, Mass., battallou, special escorts to the commanderin chief, who followed a few yards behind, wrapped in a rubber coat, smiling and bowing to the crowds who lined the streets.

All along the way he weat greeted with applause. His staff of a hundred men, mounted, preceded twenty carriages moving three abreast, in which were the war governors and other honored guests. In the lead was one occupied by Mayor Francis and Gen. Wi liam T. Sherman. Although closely sheltered from the rain and eight the crowds on the sidewalks soon found where the old commander was and cheer upon cheer marked his progress down the street, while frequent groups of men would rush from shelter to the carriage door to grasp his hand.

Then followed the divisions of the Grand Army, ten in number. The department of Missouri, commanded by Nelson Cole, were given the right of the line. They had come with several thousand and even with the rain and mud had a long column of marching men.

Here and there a post armed with muskels or a drum corps broke the menotion.

ing men.

Here and there a post armed with mus-kets or a drum corps broke the monotony of the line.

As the column passed under the beauti-

ful stained glass transparency of Gen. Grant on Fourth street, between Locust and St.

The department of the Potomac was assigned to the fifth division, which was commanded by Col. D. P. Dyer as assistant marshal.

Gen. Sherman and the reviewing officers stood in the rain, which came harder as the procession passed the reviewing stand. It took the Missouri division twenty-five minutes to pass. Colored posts were cheered. Tattered battle flags called forth enthusiastic cheers. At 1:30 the Sons of Veterans brought up the rear, and ranks were broken.

The encampment opened in due form in the entertainment hall of the exposition building at 3:30 p. m. The commander-in-chief, Gen. Fairchild, presided.

The annual address of the commander-in-chief, which is very long, was then presented. The general began by sending greetings to the people of the Pacific coast for the hospitality and cordial reception of last year. He sincerely congratulated the order that they were permitted to gather in this great metropolis, and thanked the citizens of St. Louis for their generous welcome. He was pleased to announce the evidence of permanent and healthy growth of the Grand Army of the Republic, and for the strong love of the order entertained by the loyal people of this country. That this may coutinue, he earnestly cautioned every member that he keep a watchful guard over himself when he acts or speaks as a member of the G. A. R., and not unconsciously further schemes foreign to the legitimate purposes of the organization. Article 9, forbidding the use of the organization for partisan purposes, had, so far as he knew, been strictly obeyed in letter and spirit.

From Adjutant General Gray's report he learned that the total number of members borne on the rolls of the order at the last national encampment was 326,409. The number reported June 30, 1887, was 373,-

national encampment was 326,409. The number reported June 30, 1887, was 373,-674, actual gain in five quarters 46, 157. The increase of members in ninety days ending June 30, 1887, in good standing was 15,-616. In 1880 there were 60,634 members. In the last five quarters there have been mustered into the Grand Army 73,355.

There were reported June 30, 1887, in good standing, 330,562; suspended, 25,229; by delinquent reports, 10,890. Total, at last returns borne upon the rolls, 372,674, an increase in membership that must be gratifying to all members. The amount reported expended in charity March, 1880, to March, 1887, inclusive, is \$233,934.43. This money was disbursed to 17,607 comrades and their families, and 8,090 others were assisted, givnational encampment was 326,499. The

1887, inclusive, is \$233,434.33. This money was disbursed to 17,607 comrades and their families, and \$8,900 others were assisted, giving 26,608 individuals who had received benefits during the year.

During the year death had claimed 3,406 members. He selected for special notice John A. Logan, who in life had manifested his love not only in words but by active public and private efforts. Did any poor, maimed, helpless veteran need an advocate, did the Grand Army need a defender, his was the first name that came to the lips and he was never appealed to in vain.

The patent for the Grand Army badge has been duly transferred, and is now the property of the order.

The council of administration has invested \$20,000 of the surplus funds of the order in bonds of the United States.

Memorial day was more generally and appropriately observed this year than ever before. This day—sacred to the memory of the fallen defenders of the republic—has become a most impressive and instrustive national holiday.

A letter was received by him from Joseph W. Drexel, offering in perpetuity the cotage on Mt. McGregor, in which Gen. U. S.

W. Drexel, offering in perpetuity the cot-tage on Mt. McGregor, in which Gen. U. S. Grant spent his last days to the survivors Grant spent his last days to the survivors of those gallant men who saved the country, the only condition being that the cottage and the surrounding grounds be held in trust by the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, the president of the Mt. McGregor Rallway Company, and another to be named by the donor. Gen, Fairchild recommended that it be referred to the incoming commander-in-chief with authority to accept satisfactory arrangements.

in-chief with authority to accept satisfactory arrangements.

In September last, when the citizeus of Charleston, S. C., were suffering from the effects of a terrible earthquake, the Grand Army joined in the relief. He, in company with Adjutant General Gray, went to the stricken city and called upon the comrades to raise money for relief. Collections were rapidly made, and \$7,047 was reported. It was understood that there was no immediate haste, and before the collections had gotten fairly under way the mayor of Charleston telegraphed headquarters that no further aid would be required. Had the needs of Charleston required it, he felt assured that \$100,000 could have been raised within another month.

other month.

Many posts had simultaneously received the call for aid and the order to suspend the call for aid and the order to suspend operations. He recommended the appointment at once of a competent comrade to write a history of the organization, and suggested that the general government will include in the next decennial consuscenumeration of the soldiers of the late war of the robellion who may be living in 1880. Believing that the practice of moving the national headquarters to the place where the commander in-chief resdes is becoming impracticable owing to the accumulation of the property of the order, he recommends that national headquarters be located at some central point and that an assistant adultant general be put in charge.

In the matter of pensions it has been an In the matter of pensions it has been an aim of the order to bave Congress grant relief of the pressing needs of the comrates. The government has responded in many in-

stances. Influence has been brought to bear on state legislation, and state soldiers, and orphana' homes, and laws for temporary relief of Indigent soldiers and their families have been passed. For this work more than any other has the Grand Army of the Republic lived—this more than all else has enobled its life—for this purpose the Grand Army will in the future give its earnest endeavors, and by reason of its persistent endeavors it will be romembered.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

England:

The American Cup, Won at Cowes.

England:

In 1851. and Which John Buil Wishes to Get Back.

The cup won by the American yacht America, in 1851, in the international race at Cowes, lele of Wight, was the One Hundred Guinea Cup of the Royal Yacht Squadrer, but since the race it has been known or, but since the race it has been known NOT DETERRED BY WEATHER

The Grand Army, with the approval of the people in general, have emisted in this cause. Men of all shades of political belief have been foremost in these efforts and never until this year has it entered the mind of any well-informed man to charge that this zeal in behalf of our needy com rades was of a political partisan character. The Grand Army of the Republic will never consent that this question of pensions shall be classed among those which men commonly call partisan. It has been for many years discussed by post, department, and national encampments. Resolutions and addresses have been adopted and published. Petitions and appeals have often been sent to Congress. The efforts of the newspapers of the country have been enlisted, and, with a few exceptions, they have heretofore been in full accord with the order. There has been no change of opinion or change of method in the ranks of the Grand Army members. They have been of one mind in considering it, but simple justice, that the United States should at least grant a pension of not less than \$12 per mouth to all persons who served three months or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the war of the rebellion, and who have been fully aware of the action, and yet until recently there has been publicly advocated, and all men who cared to know have been fully aware of the action, and yet until recently there has been beard no objection to such measures. Because other have changed their minds, the Grand Army need not therefore. The path in this direction has been straight. The order has diverged nettine to the right nor left. Because the comrades need help the Grand Army will be drawn closer and closer to them. They shall not be the Immate of the common pauper's house, nor shall their widows or over the company of the company of

ing generations shall in every part of the land believe in and maintain true allegiance thereto, based upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to its constitution and laws, which will lead its constitution and laws, which will lead them to 'discountenance whatever tends to lessen loyalty incites insurrection, treason, or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions, and will impel them to 'encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights, and justice to all men,' and to defend these sentiments, which are quoted from the fundamental law of our order with their lives if need be, and to the further end, that they shall so revere the emblems of the Union that under no circumstances can be coupled with them in the same honorable terms the symbols of a sentiment which is antagonistic to its perpetuity.

sentiment which is antagonistic to its per-petuity.

The position taken by the commander-in-chief in the peusion question was received with great favor and warm approval, and the kind but firm conclusion of the address and his alin ion to the south met a most hearty response and was greeted with cheers.

The following was unanimously adopted: Whereas the legislature of Illinois has appropriated \$90,000 for the erection of a monument to our late illustrions contrade, John A. Logan, and Mrs. Logan has selected one of the public parks of Chicago as the final reating place of his remains; and whereas the trustees who have charge of the erection of said monument have invited the co-operation of the Grand Army of the Republic in this noble enterprise; therefore.

Grand Army of the Republic fa this noble enterprise; therefore, Resolved, That a special committee of seven be appointed by the commander-in-chief, who shall take the subject into consideration and report to this encampment upon the foasibility of accepting the initiation of said trustees. The commander-in-chief appointed as such committee Gov. R. A. Alger, of Michigan; S. S. Burdett, of Washington; H. H. Thomas, of Illinois; John C. Robinson, of New York; J. A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania; Hannibal Hamilin, of Maine, and Charles D. Mash, of Massachusetts.

UNION VETE RANS' UNION,

M. A. Dillon, of Washington, Elected Commander-in-Chief. CLEVELAND, OHIO, Sept. 28 .- The fol-

owing officers were elected to-day by the National Command, Union Veterans' Union, which is in annual session here: Commander in-chief, M. A. Dilion, of Washington, D. C.; first deputy commander, Wm. T. Clark, of Cleveland; second deputy commander, John A. Fulwiler, of Illinois; surgeon general, Dr. Charles Illinois; surgeon general, Dr. Charles Illinois; surgeon general, Dr. Charles Lloyd, of Massachusetts; chaplain-in-chief, Col. G. M. Elliott, of Kansas; executive committee, C. H. Fliek, of Onio; Andrew Rheinhard, of New Jersey; D. W. Gould, of Massachusetts; Harry H. Hurst, of Penn-sylvania, and Ivory H. Pike, of Illinois.

A "COUNTESS" NATURALIZED. A Pretty Treasury Employe Made an American.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Emma G. Frazer, employed in the Treasury Department at Washington, this morning appeared in Judge Collins's court, acknowledged that she was 21 years old, was born in Canada, had lived here for five years, and desired to renounce her allegiance to the queen of Great Britain and Ireland. She was granted naturalization papers.

rov, but since the race it has been known



ornamented; stands two feet high and weighs at least one hundred ounces. Around its broadest part are medalions variously inscribed. The first inscription is as follows: "One Hundred Guinea Cup, won August 29, 1851, at Cowes, England, by yacht America, at the Royal Tacht Squadron Regatta, open to all nations, beating," and then follows the names of all the vessels which started in the race of 1851. On the next medallion is engraved "Schooner America, 170 tons, Commodore John C. Stevens; built by George Steers, New York, 1851." On the other spaces are inscriptions recording the results of the meet with the schooners Cambria, Livouia, and Countess of Dufferin, and the sloop Atlanta.

shees with the schooners Cambria, Livonia, and Countess of Dufferin, and the sloop Atalanta.

The owners of the America kept the cuputilities of the Columbias 37, and went over the one-dashalf-mile straight-absed course in Scholl, with the view of making it a perpetual challenge cup. The conditions were that say organized yacht club of any foreign members, should always be eastlied to claim the right of sailing a match for the cup with any yacht of not least than 30 or more than 300 tons. The parties desiring to sail for the cup might make any match with the yacht club in possession of the cup that might be determined upon by mutual consent. In case of a disagreement as to terms, the match should be sailed over the usual consent. In case of a disagreement as to terms, the match should be sailed over the usual consent. In case of a disagreement as to terms, the match should be sailed over the usual consent. In case of a disagreement as to terms, the match should be sailed over the usual consent. In case of a disagreement as to terms, the match should be sailed over the usual consent. In case of a disagreement as to terms, the match should be sailed over the usual consent. In case of a disagreement as to terms, the match should be sailed over the usual consent. In case of a disagreement in the consent of the properties of the consent of

sailed on August 10, when the Gauadian yacht was beaten. The second race, on August 12, resulted in the defeat of the Canadian. Another Canadian yacht, the Atalanta, also caught the "mug-hunting fever" in the summer of 1881. The New York yacht Club pitted the sloop Mischlef against her, and she was disposed of in two races, one on Nov. 9 and the other on the following day.

On Dec. 20, 1884, Mr. J. Beaver-Webb, designer of the Genesta and the Galatea, owned respectively by Sir Richard Sutton and Lieut. W. Henn, R. N., notified the New York Yacht Club of the intention of Sir Richard and the lieutenant to challenge

and lieut. W. Henn, R. X., notified the New York Yacht Club of the intention of Sir Richard and the Heutenant to challenge for the cup. The official challenge was received on Feb. 25, 1885. After considerable correspondence between Mr. Webb and the American cup committee, all details of the proposed races were satisfactorily arranged. The owner of the Galatea agreed to sail her against the yacht selected by the committee in case the Genesta failed to win the cup. Mr. Webb finally assented to all the conditions imposed upon the challenger by the deed of gift.

The result of the races in 1885 was the defeat of the Genesta by the Puritan. In 1886 the Galatea succumbed to the Mayflower. This year the contest for the possession of the cup is between the challenging cutter Thistle, designed in Glaggow, Scotland, and the Volunteer, which, like the victorious Puritan and Mayflower, was designed by Edward Bargess, of Boston.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRAIN.

The Handsomest and Most Complete Cars in the World.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Sept. 28 .- The train of three cars which is to carry the presidential party on their trip to the south and west is being made up in this city at the west is being made up in this city at the Pullman shops. Over fifty skilled mechanics have been at work on the cars for the past ten days, and they will be the handsomest and most complete in the world. The train is made up of the Alfarata, a vestibule car of the Pennsylvania company, the Velasco, a sleeper, and Mr. Pullman's private car. An engine and dynamo in the forward car will furnish electric lights and bells for the train. The work is the most elaborate ever done by the Pullman company, and the train will rep-Pullman company, and the train will rep-resent \$200,000. It will leave for Washington to-morrow morning.

GUILTY AS ACCESSORY.

The Woman in the Gaines Murder Case Gets Two Years. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28 .- Mary Hannah l'alibs, colored, to-day pleaded guilty a accessory to the murder of Wakefield Gaines, for which crime George II. Wilson was sentenced to twelve years in prison. She was sentenced to two years in the peni-

The Pacific Investigation New Yosu, Sept. 28.—The Union Pacific in-vertigation was continued this morning. Ed-itor White, of the Post, denied receiving any or white, of the Past, defined receiving any oney from the railroads, after which Isaac size gave a long rambling story of what he id not know about the affair of the company r Mr. C. P. Huntington. Judge Dilion read a cry technical communication bearing on the onstruction of the roads and complimentary the commission. D. H. Bates then pre-cisted the same testingly he gave before the fleuet committee in 1286.

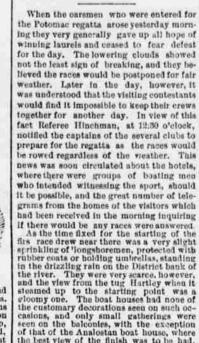
Electric Light Companies to Consoli-

date.

New York, Sept. 28,—The Westinghouse and Themron-Heustin electric light companies have arranged for a consolidation.

THE POTOMAC REGATTA COMES OFF DESPITE RAD WEATHER.

lim Crowd to Witness the Sports-Baltimore, Philadelphia, Alexandria Cornell University, and Washington Carry Off the Prizes-Presentations at the Riggs House.



grams from the homes of the visitors which had been received in the morning inquiring if there would be any races were answered. As the time fixed for the starting of the firs race drew near there was a very slight sprinkling of long-shoremen, protected with rubber coats or holding umbrellas, standing in the drizzling rain on the District bank of the river. They were very scarce, however, and the view from the tug Hartley when it steamed up to the starting point was a gloomy one. The beat houses had none of the customary decorations seen on such occasions, and only small gatherings were seen on the balconies, with the exception of that of the Analostan boat house, where the best view of the finish was to be had, and where the visiting oarsmen were to willness the contests.

It was near 3 o'clock when the senior four race was started. The entries were: Potomacs, No. 1—Dyer, stroke; Reynolds, 3; Robinson, 2; Elmore, bow. Columbias, No. 2—Nute, stroke; Lewis, 3; Harlin, 2; Reed, bow. The Potomacs took the lead at the start and held it throughout with but little exertion. They pulled a 33 stroke to the Columbias' 37, and went over the one-and-a-half-mile straight-ahead course in 8:59½, with the Columbias five lengths behind, the latter crossing the line in 9:05.

The second race was for junior singles. Those starting were N. J. Hayes, Fairmount Rowing Association, Philadelphia; G. E. Sawyer, Potomacs; P. J. Miller, Spa Rowing Club, Annapolis, Md.; J. L. Nolan, Elizabeths, Portemouth, Va. Cornwell, of the Potomacs, was not on hand. Nolan took the lead, followed closely by Hayes, with Sawyer and Miller in the rear. Miller rowed over into Sawyer's water, and Nolan took the lead, followed closely by Hayes, with Sawyer and Miller in the rear. Miller rowed over into Sawyer's water, and Nolan took the lead, followed closely by Hayes, with Sawyer and Miller in the rear. Miller rowed over into Sawyer's water, and Nolan took the lead, followed closely by Hayes, with Sawyer and Miller in the rear. Miller rowed over into Sawye

The Potomacs maintained their lead in spite of several spurts by the Columbias in an attempt to close the gap and crossed the line in 8:00 4-5, with the Columbias one attempt to close the gap and crossed the line in 8:00 4-5, with the Columbias one length behind, the latter's time being 8:02. In the evening the latter's time being 8:02. In the evening the boatmen gathered at the fliggs House, where the presentation of prizes to the victors was witnessed by a large party. The pariors were crowded when Howard Perry advanced to the center-table, where the trophies were displayed. He introduced Referce Hinchman, who complimented every one generated in the success of the regatta. Although there were no starting boats the crows, he said, had all shown a spirit of fairness in their endeavors to get in line for the race. He then presented the Star and Past cups and a handsome banner to the senior fours of the Potomacs. Mr. William Paris received the trophies and responded for the crew.

The medals for all the oarsmen of winning

the medals for all the oarsmen of wicning rews were not received from the manufacturers, so that they could not be presented but will be forwarded to them at a late

day.

The Old Dominions, of Alexandria, re-ceived the Palmer cup and a banner, Mr. Hulty responding, regretting that there had been no competitor for them to give in-

treat to the race.

N. J. Hayes was awarded the junior single's medal, and the junior's medal was given to Chas. G. Paotta.

The Ariels, of Baltimore, received the The Ariels, of Baltimore, received the Mason cup and a banner. This cup originally came from Baltimore four years ago, and since that time has been held by the Potomacs, Columbias, and the Analostans. In making the presentation Mr. Hinchman said, although the Ariel's competitor fouled a buoy, yet at that time the former held the advantage.

The banner for the eight-bared shell was received by John Hadley Doyle in behalf of the Potomacs, his response to a call for a speech being that the Potomacs were oarsmen and not speech makers. Mr. Doyle received general praise for his fine steering, which contributed so much to the victory. The proposal of three cheers, and their vigorous response, in testimony of the reteres popularity and a like compliment to the regatta committee, concluded the meeting.

YESTERDAY'S BALL CAMES. DETROIT, Sept 28.—The last game of the I damapolis series, and the last of the sesson was won by the home team in the sixth unito fire the side should have been out. Score:

Sorrio Ta Baron Saronia Baro Specia Ostro Ta B. B. P.O. A. E. IND AP L'S. B.B. P.O. Schr's'n, if. 1 4 0 0 0 Seery, if... 0 1 1 Sro'th's, ib 0 0 9 0 1 Brown, rf. 1 2 2 tows, sr. 1 2 0 0 0 Gi's'co'k.ss 0 2 5 b'mp'n, rf. 1 2 2 0 Denny, ib. 0 1 3 5 hmg, ib. 1 2 3 0 0 M'G'by, rf. 1 1 3 0016p, 2b, 0 2 3 6 1 Jacks'n, ib. 0 0 8 magel, c. 1 0 3 0 Basset, zb. 1 0 8 enzell, c., 1 0 5 0 a hassett, 2b, 1 1 a Hanlon, cf 1 2 4 0 0 Arundel, c 0 0 2 Baldw'n,p. 1 1 0 4 0 Shreve, p., 0 2 0 Total ..... 7 17 27 12 5 Total ..... 3 10 27 14 INNINGS.

Entred runs-Detroit 1. Indianapola 1. Two heregon and Putting Thompson and Witherson and William Thompson and William Thompson and William Thompson and Michael Brita base on bulls—Brotharbox, Dunian, wit, Howe, Seery. Hit by pitched to Thompson, First base on errors—Betroit diamapells S. Sirnek out—Jackson, Br

Passed balls—Arundel 1. Time-1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpire-Powers. Sminutes. Umpire—Powers.
PITT-SUPEN. Sept. 23.—In the first game to-day
Pittsburg won from Chicago by a score of 5 to a
n ten innings. The second game was won by
Chicago by timely hitting. The score of the

Total..... 4 7 18 14 0 Beecher, rf 0 Total.... 1 7 18 13 1

The New York-Boston game was called at the

fourth inning on account of rain. The score then stood Boston 4, New York 1. The Athletic Metropolitan, and the Philadel-phia-Washington ball games were postponed on account of rain. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION GAMES, At Chycland — Cleveland, 3; Louisville, 2,

on account of rain.

ANTERICAN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

At Chevoland — Cloveland, Si Louisville, 2.

BERGLY OF VISTERDAY'S RACES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.— Despite the unpleasant weather at Prospect Park quite a crowd witnessed racing of a very fair order. The event of the day was the Boulevard handican, at a mide and a half, which was captured very early by Rupers against a good field. First race for all agoes—Seven-eigniths of a mile. Special wen, Cyclops second, Pasha third. Time, 1294.

Second race for two-year-olds—selling—Three quarters of a mile, O Masha led from and to finish, and woo readily, Theora second, wilf third. Time, 117.

Third race—Boulevard bandican, for three-year-olds and upwards, oor mile and a half, supert led from start to finish, Earns second, wilf third. Time, 117.

Third race—Honlevard bandican, for three-year-olds and upwards, one mile and a half, supert led from start to finish, Earns second, king crab third. Time, 116.

Fifth race—Handican, three-year-olds and upwards, one and one-sixteenth miles. Harved wor, Richmond second, Boar third. Time, 116.

Fifth race—Handican, all ages, three-quarters of a mile. Under won by a length, Chocked we could second. Sama Rita third. Time, 116.

Louisville, Sept. 28.—The altendance mon the second of the extra days at Conchill downs was very small. The track was ankle deep in mud. The favorites were beaten in three taces.

First race—Seven furlongs, Bonita Belle wor, Cley Stockion second, Delia third. Time, 1:305.

Second race—Five furlongs, Bonita Belle wor, Cley Stockion second, Delia third. Time, 1:30.

Fith race—Selling purse, one mile. Conkling won after leading the entire distance. Brothead second, inpped by Our Friend third. Time, 1:30.

Fith race—Selling purse, one mile. Conkling won after leading the entire way, John Morris second. Minnesota third. Time, 1:30.

Fith race—Selling purse, one mile. Conkling won after leading the entire way, John Morris second. Minnesota third. Time, 1:30.

Fith race—Selling purse, one mile. Conkling won after leadin

ENTRIES FOR TO-PAY'S RACES, Lynn & Wall, 908 Pennsylvania avenue, fur-sish the following entries:

nish the following entries:

AT LOUISVILLE.

First race—Five-eighths of a mile, purse—Flitter, 105 pounds; Landlady, 15; Emma Hauceck, 15; Dueit D. 26; Lily Virgil, 25; Irma H. 102. Second race—Three-quarters of a mile, purse—Kingstock, 104 pounds; Carus, 104; Fanny Strauss, 101.

Third race—One mile, selling—Bixby, 20 pounds, De Rochment, 105; Hopedale, 199.

Fourth race—Seven-eighths of a mile, selling—Minneson, 25 pounds; Our Friend, 107; Violin, 100; Jim Nahe, 104.

Fifth race—Seven-eighths of a mile, selling, Big Three, 113 pounds; Vivian, 97; Jules Mumm, 92; Colamore, 78.

AT BROOKLYN,

Big Three, 113 pounds: Vivian, 97; Jules Mumm, 92; Colamore, 78.

AT BROOKLYN,
First race—Three-quarters of a mile, purse—Freedom, 94 pounds; Tony Foster, 169; Cilimax, 168; Speciality, 39; My Own, 84; Allanah, 88; Fraulein, 94.

Second race—Three-quarters of a mile, sweetnstakes—Raceland, 120 pounds; King Jole, 108; Mattle Louraim, 107; Fordham, 116; Pountello, 160; Goodloe, 169; Ioe Lee, 169.

Third race—One and one-eighth miles, tweepstake—Favor, 116 pounds; Swift, 116; Esquimanx, 108; Grisstie, 104; Perfeles, 103; Le Logas, 163; Ferona, 20.

Fourth race—One and one-quarter miles—flookwood Handicap—Roi d'Or, 103; Lady is imrose, 163; Suyvensant, 116; Laggard, 115; Relvidere, 169; Bessie June, 104; Miss Ford, 112; Rabbury, 112; Queen of Elizabeth, 95.

Fifth race—Three quarters of a mile, purse—Momount, 108; punsie; Wheat, 198; Anlban, 116; Fordham, 15; Music, 105.

Sixth race—One Inde, Selling—Macyle Mitchell, 97 pounds; Khaib A, 93; Nellio Van, 6; Brail, 108; Braina, 103; Hosiere, 39; Glendort, 109; Adrian, 102; Phil Lee, 109; Belmont, sly Nellie 188.

THE BY MATURELICAN'S" TIPS.

At Brooklyn-First race-Climax first, Speciality second, Second race-Jue Lee these Research second, Second race-Jue Lee these Research second, Third race-Swift ratal Esquimative Lee Lorse second, Fourth race -Survessent first, Miss Ford second, Fifth race-Fordham first, Music second, Fifth race-Fordham first, Music second, Sixth race-Fordham first, Music second, Sixth race-Fordham first, Magne Michell Second, At Louisville-First race-Liby Virgil first, Immy Strauss second. Third race-disky first, Hopedale second. Fourth race-lim five first, Columber second. Fourth race-lim first first second.

COURTNEY AT LAST WINS A BACE.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 28.—A magnificant race was rowed on the disquelation river at twego between Charles E. Courtney and least and return, for \$1,800 aside, and was won by Courtney. Bubbar had a few feet the advantage at the start, but was suitekly overheaded by Courtney, and then the men kept shows abreast until at the turning bubys. Here Courtney made a far better turn than Bubear and gained almost a short. This position was been during within whost 1,200 feet of the significant and second and reduced the sad half a length. Courtney regimed the lead which he had lost. When the shorts crossed the line there was about a foot of daylight between them. Courtney's time was 19-35. But har supersed some wat exhausted, while factives was fresh and smiling. Rubear's uncert relative challenged courtney for an white race for the race fluory. Courtney as the race Immediately after the race Feter Daryea fluoring treater challenged Courtney for an white race for treater, challenged Courtney for an white race for the race fluory. Courtney accepted, and Al Strip, o New York, was agreed upon as stakeholder.

PROSPERITY IN THE SOUTH.

trial Enterprises. RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 28 - Reports from ty for the past nine mouths has been un recedented. There have been 2,594 new precedented. There may been 2,000 new manufacturing and mining enterprises started in that time against 1,175 during the same period in 1886. Among them are wenty-six iron furnaces, eighty machine stops and foundries, seventy agricultural implement factories, ninety-eight flour brills, forty-one furniture factories, thirty-two carriage factories, 444 mining enter-prises, 512 furnace mills, sixty canning facrises, 512 lumber mills, sixty cauping is ories, thirty-three cotton compresses, as fteen cotton seed oil mills. The capit vested was \$212,455,000 against \$50,831 ad have been laid, and the assessed valu and have seen man, and the assessed value of property has increased over \$1,000,000, 0. The tren production has increased the seen of the seed of the seed of the 600,000 tons, while its cotton crop has sold in \$2,500,000,000, an average of \$300,000,

PAID A BIG RANSOM. Mexican Desperadoes Capture a Texas

Ranchman.

Coarcs Cinisti, Tex., Sept. \$8.-Juan Garcia, a ranchman of one of the border counties, was captured by five desperadors tept. 10 and robbed of \$250, after which he was taken across the border. He was held for a ransom of \$15,00, which his son paid. During the time of his detention he was kept blindfolded, and when released was nounted on a horse and told to go.

For; the Bust of Columbia, Maryland,

nel Virginia-Light rains, warmer, light to resh which conventy southeasterly. . 69; 10 p. m. 67; mean temperature, .00; maximum, 64,00; minimum, 54,00; mean relative humidity, 58 02; total precipitation,

## THE SCHOOL ESTIMATES,

SHOWING SCHOLARS ACCOMMODATED

An Overplus of 8,809 Children-Sixteen New Buildings Badly Needed - Where They Should He Distributed-Fauds Requisite for the Coming Year.

The school board met in special session last night to discuss the school estimates for the next year. The first act of the board, however, was to pass Mr. Flah's resolution requiring scholars in the first five grades to study their lessons in the school rooms, and not at their homes.

Mr. Darlington was in favor of the first four grades, but his amendment was vote1

On motion the committee on industrial schools was authorized to make the neces-sary arrangements for opening the night schools, which will probably be on the 15th

of October,
Trustee Whelpley entered the room of October.

Trustee Whelpley entered the room during the early proceedings of the brand; and was introduced to the members. He stated that he had just arrived home from a long vacation, and after remaining a few minutes he excused himself and withdrew.

Mr. Fish, from the committee on ways and means, stated that he had the honor to present the estimates. Without further introduction he began the reading of the report. The total number of children enrolled was 27,952, the number accommodated, 19,002, showing an overplus of 8,803 lacking school facilities.

The schools divisious are thus enumer-sted: 1st, number errolled, 4,372; number accommodated, 3,550; 2d, number accommodated, 5,404; number accommodated, 4,550; number accommodated, 3,500; 4th, number enrolled, 4,550; 1th, number enrolled, 1,500; th, number enrolled, 1,500; number accommodated, 1,500; number accommodated, 1,500; number accommodated, 1,500; number accommodated, 1,500; number enrolled, 4,508; number enrolled, 3,300; number accommodated, 1,500; number accommodated, 2,238; 8th, number enrolled, 4,500; number accommodated, 2,238; 8th, number enrolled, 4,500; number accommodated, 3,501; number accommodated, 3,500; number acc

New buildings and lots for the same, \$103,000; second division, one S-room building
and lot for same, \$51,500; third division,
one S-room building and lot for the same,
\$83,500; fourth division, one S-room building and lot for the same, \$31,500;
fifth dvision, one S-room building
and lot, \$31,500; sixth division,
four buildings and lots for the same, \$40,400; seventh division, three S-room buildings and lot for the same, \$100,500; eighth
division, one S-room buildings and lots for
the same, \$146,000; Washington high
school, \$40,000; colored high school, \$75,000
Maintenance—Rent of eighty rooms and
Minor building, \$18,500; janitors paid by
the buildings, \$14,00; janitors paid by
the buildings, \$14,00; lindors paid by
the buildings, \$14,00; including clerks,
messengers), \$8,500. Teachers—Washington high school, thirty-four teachers at an
average of \$800, \$20,050; high school of the
seventh and eighth divisions, twelve teachers
at an average of \$412, \$11, 304; for 647
teachers at an average of \$670, \$133, 470;
for repairs and improvements, \$4,000; for
sanitary improvements in old buildings,
\$20,000; for contingent expenses, \$35,000;
for fuel, \$23,000; for industrial schools,
\$12,000; for pay of teachers night schools,
\$10,000, and for expenses of the same,
\$1,000.

The total amount for new buildings is

1,000. The total amount for new buildings is

The total amount for new buildings is \$622,900 and for maintenance of the schools \$686,464. The grand total being \$1,349,331. The appropriation for the high school is for the building of an annex in the west end of the present building. The capegity of the building is not able to bold the number of students demanding admittance. The building of this annex and a high school for the colored children was found to be imperative. The board then adjourned.

THE LINCOLN INN.

Name of a New and Large Hotel to Be

Washingtonians to learn that the property on Four and a half street from Metropolitan Church to the averue and westward along that great thoroughfare for a distance of 200 feet has been purchased by a Mr. Bryant, of New York city. The amount of open concerned in the transfer is as yet aknown, but it is very great. The buildings will all be torn down, and t their place will be erected a fine hotel, the all the most modern improvements. It will be built in the Queen Anne style, and it is very probable that the structure

will be denominated "Lincoln's Inn."

The sidewalk on Four-and-a-half street will be extended into the street twelve

will be extended into the street twelve feet, and the present sidewalk will be converted into a parking, making what has hitherto been a very dreary looking street a bright, attractive place.

Mr. Bryant is a wealthy New Yorker, and is at present the proprietor of a hotel in Gotham. He is a son-in-iaw of the late John Anderson, the tonacconist.

The improvement will be halled with delight by residents in that section, and its in fluence or property values in that neighborfuence on property values in that neighbor-heed can hardly be overestimated.

DROPPING DOWN. The Acting Secretary Cannot Account for the Falling Off.

The offering of bonds to the government esterday amounted to \$253,000, of which 153,950 were 45 per cents and \$99,950 4 per cents. Acting Secretary Thompson said yesterday afternoon that he could only acount for the smallness of the offering on he theory that the holders of bonds did not are to convert them into money. It might, care to convert them into money. It migns, however, he said, be regarded as a healthy sign, as tending to show that the \$20,000,-000 recently put upon the market by the operations of the department had averted the possetilities of a panic and had brought about a feeling of greater confidence and security. Less than \$5,000,000 is now needed, he said, to meet the sinking fund requirements of \$14,000,000, and there are still nine days within which to obtain that amount, according to the terms of the ciramount, according to the terms of the cir-cular. Applications for prepayment of in-terest were received on bonds amounting to \$175,080, making the total to date \$95,

One Death From Cholera. bended of a spread of the plague,

PERSONALITIES.

SECRETARY BAYARD attended the great gacht. REPRESENTATIVE CLUMBERTS, of Georgia, is at

the Metropolitan.

Councement Nicholson, U. S. N., has re-EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL FRANK HATTON says that he is done with newspapers. Commissioner Colman, of the agricultural department, is expected back to-day.

Mus. Conoun, wife of Postmaster Conger, is il Bremon, and rapidly recovering from her sceident. THE remains of M. D. Bell, brought from

Alcaka, were yesterday taken to Falls Church, Vo., for interment, CADET E. E. LANG, of the third-class, has been dismirred from the naval academy for haring